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tera, and has quite a large number of hosts belonging mostly to the last named order. It was first recorded from *Alabama* and *Heliothis* and the genus *Pteronus*, and at present has been reared from the following hosts. — Lepidoptera: *Alabama argillacea* Hübner, *Autographa brassicæ* Riley, *Carpocapsa pomonella* Linn., *Heliothis obsoleta* Fabricius, *Ianassa lignicolor* Walker, *Laphygma frugiperda* Smith & Abbot, *Mamestra picta* Harris, *Phlegethontias sexta* Johanssen, *Platynota rostrana* Walker, *Polychrosis viteana* Clemens. — Hymenoptera: *Pteronus ribesii* Scopoli and doubtfully *Pachynematus palliventris* Cresson.

LITERATURE REFERRED TO.

1885. Riley, Charles Valentine. 4th Rep. U. S. Ent. Commission, Washington, p. 102.

1905. Quaintance, Altus Lacy and Charles Thomas Brues. Bull. No. 50, Bureau Ent., U. S. Dep. Agric., Washington, p. 116.

Class I, HEXAPODA.

Order IV, DIPTERA.

A NEW GENUS AND SPECIES OF SABETHID MOSQUITO.

BY FREDERICK KNAB,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Dinomimetes, new genus.

Eyes contiguous; clypeus without bristles; antennæ very long, filiform, ciliate, the whorls inconspicuous, the second segment over fourteen times as long as wide in both sexes; metanotum with setæ. Prothoracic lobes well separated.

Dinomimetes epitedeus, new species.

Female: Antennæ, the tori small, globular, ochreous, naked; second segment extremely long; third segment about two-thirds as long, the following ones successively shorter; the segments are densely ciliate and bear many scattered longer setæ; the second segment brown scaled. Clypeus elongate, conical, naked. Labial palpi moderately short. Occiput clothed with narrow pale brownish recumbent scales and a few scattered erect forked ones; along the posterior margin a dense conused row of erect forked scales. Prothoracic lobes prominent. Mesonotum brown, the scale vestiture bronzy brown, having two submedian bare stripes and with numerous coarse setæ, mostly in subdorsal and lateral rows, longest and most closely placed on the posterior portion. Scutellum distinctly trilobed, yellow-brown, with three patches of brown scales and groups of long coarse setæ on the lobes. Meta-

notum rather narrow, elongate, with a group of setæ near the apex. Postscutellum clothed with dull brown scales and with many pale setæ, somewhat produced at the middle where there is a double ridge of erect scales. Abdomen long and slender, blunt at the apex, the cerci small, slender and pointed. Vestiture of the abdomen above dull brown, beneath dull yellowish bronze. Wings rather broad, the scales of the veins brown and mostly narrow. Basal cross-vein slightly oblique, more than its own length behind the anterior cross-vein. Knobs of the halteres brown scaled. Legs brownish black, unicolorous. Claws small and simple.

Length of body, about 5 mm.; of wing, 4 mm.

Male: Very similar to the female. The antennæ even longer; the third segment hardly shorter than the second, the fourth but little shorter than the third; terminal segments much shortened. Palpi slender, about equal to those of the female in length. Abdomen subcylindrical, slightly expanded at the apex and with large very stout claspers. All the claws simple, those of the front and middle legs very long, those of the hind legs small.

Length of body, 4 mm.; of wing, 4 mm.

Locality. — Port Limon, Costa Rica (2 ♀♀, 1 ♂, F. Knab).

Type. — No. 10291, U. S. National Museum.

This mosquito has a deceptive resemblance to *Deinocerites cancer* Theob. and like it occurs in crab-holes. My remarks in Psyche, xiii, p. 95, on the occurrence of *Deinocerites cancer* at Port Limon apply to this species. At the time the article was written the specimens in question were in the hands of Mr. Coquillett and were not accessible for study.

DEINOCERITES AGAIN.

BY FREDERICK KNAB,

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In Psyche for February, 1907, Miss Evelyn G. Mitchell, attempts to defend the subfamily Deinoceritinæ, erected by her in Psyche, xiii, 1906, pp. 11–21. The last article is so pretentious in character and presents such a mixture of ideas that it calls for some criticism.

I will first take up the larval characters of *Deinocerites* which are made use of by Miss Mitchell. While in her original article it is not directly stated that the "groove" is a unique structure, one is led to infer from her statements that this was her belief. What I asserted in my article on *Deinocerites*, Psyche, xiii, pp. 96–97, and still maintain, is that a mere matter of difference in size and shape of the structure in question can have no great systematic value. The "*angulation*" of